

whether they confess that they are beaten," Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, declared in a statement issued to-night. "Should they confess it," said M. Tardieu, "the war will end, and through the acceptance of our conditions. Should they not, we shall enforce that acceptance by means of the battle, and the outcome of which cannot be doubted."

The armistice now being framed by the Supreme War Council at Versailles, Andre Tardieu said, is the opinion, "include everything it ought to include."

"All questions will be stated with the necessary clearness," he added. "In order to state them in that way no better position, in the opinion of our Government, could have been found than the one created for the Allies by the diplomatic correspondence of the last three weeks."

Enemy Realizes Doom.

American troops, said M. Tardieu, who returned this week from France and from a visit to the battle front, have brought to the understanding of Germany, "already doomed," said M. Tardieu, the realization that their downfall was unavoidable and would be a speedy one.

From July 15 till November 1 our successes on every front have been uninterrupted and decisive," he continued. "The armistice is signed with the Bulgarians; it is signed with the Germans; it is asking for Germany's unconditional surrender. From the military and political standpoint our situation is excellent."

"On the military side, you know all about the 400,000 prisoners we have taken and the territory we have reconquered. I wish, however, to bring out two points that have not been sufficiently emphasized."

"First, we have henceforth, and we shall have—and more and more so—in reserve more divisions than the enemy has in the line of the battle, as you know, to the reserves."

Army Cannot Reorganize.

"Second, the German army, roughly dealt with by Foch every single day for three months and a half, cannot reorganize itself, even by shortening its front, and it is already being steadily weakened by a deficiency in munitions and in numbers."

"Thus our diplomatic position has brought to completion the work of our army by compelling our adversary to acknowledge what the President so aptly called 'the military supremacy of the Allies.'"

"The frame of mind of the allied troops may be expressed in one word: They are ready to fight till victory be complete. They want this victory to be complete. They are not willing to be satisfied with a partial victory."

"But they are pleased, likewise, that every guarantee having been taken against the German resurgence and that no chance has been left of a new war, they are ready to accept the victory of right."

"In short, everything which statesmanship, crowning the work of our army, could have done in order to hasten the decision, has been done and well done. All that is needed is to go on."

"Two weeks ago I was with your army and gallant soldiers. By a bond of perfect brotherhood they are united to their French and English comrades with whom, since March last, they have fought and bled together without respite. One single army on one single front. This has been the secret of our victory."

"This unity is the most precious of our possessions. Let us eagerly hold to it in view of the conclusion of peace. Let us hold to it for the material and moral reconstruction of a bleeding world."

SEES NO CHANGE IN KAISER'S RULE

Lord Robert Cecil Says Old Regime Still Rules.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil this afternoon pointed to the lack of evidence of any constitutional changes in the Government of Germany. "The power of the Bundesrath as the supreme administrative body has in no way been modified," he said. "The German Secretaries of State remain subordinate to the Imperial Chancellor and were appointed by the Emperor on the Chancellor's recommendation. They are still liable to dismissal by the Emperor. The expressions of the War Cabinet, now appearing in the official reports of Germany, do not imply the existence of an executive government collectively responsible to the legislature, as in Great Britain, France and Italy."

CHINA'S RULER FOR PEACE.

Mandate Says His Policy Is Education and Development.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Hsu Shi-chang, the new President of China, has issued a mandate urging peace and union between north and south China. He declares his policy will be to promote education and development.

President Wilson, the mandate says, is greatly admired by China's people for his utterances on universal peace. It declares that China entered the war with a desire "to preserve humanity and uphold international law." The President adds:

"I as President, do not fear to make voice heard in declaring to the world my desire for peace."

BELGIUM DECORATES DAVISON.

Order of Leopold Conferred by King for Red Cross Work.

HAVER, Nov. 2.—King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, the Order of Leopold, the highest Belgian decoration. The decoration was given to Mr. Davison after a reception near the front by the Belgian King and Queen.

In presenting the honor King Albert said that the Red Cross, through the Belgian Relief Commission, had stood behind the Belgian army and people and that its services had been a bulwark to the nation. He added that all Belgians wished to pay tribute to the American people and the great relief agency of the American Red Cross.

LIBERTY FOR BRUSSELS MAYOR.

German Promise Conditional Release of Official Held Four Years.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Belgian Government has received information from the German Government that the Mayor of Brussels will be liberated conditionally by the Germans. The Mayor has been residing at Gossler, near Brunswick.

A despatch from The Hague October 24 said it was reported German officials had released a number of political prisoners, including Mayor Max of Brussels. The Mayor was arrested in Brussels in September, 1914, by the Germans for his "irreconcilable attitude."

TURKEY IN STATE OF ANARCHY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—A state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey, according to information received by the Armenian Correspondence Bureau here. Hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by means of robbery of the population. It is said to be literally a state of anarchy and is awaiting the day of allied forces.

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STIFF TERMS GIVEN TO AUSTRIAN ENVOY

White Flag Bearer Retires to Consult With Military Chiefs at Front.

ROME, Nov. 2.—An official statement issued by the Italian Government today concerning the armistice, says: "An officer of the Austrian General Staff presented himself at the front of our lines bearing credentials and asked to discuss an armistice."

Gen. Diaz referred the question to Premier Orlando, who is now in Paris, who, in turn, informed the inter-allied conference which discussed and decided the conditions upon which the armistice could be granted, and charged Gen. Diaz in the name of the Governments of the Allies and the United States to communicate them to the Austrian white flag bearer.

The conditions of the armistice are known. The principles of President Wilson, namely, to render impossible for the enemy to recommence war and to prevent him from profiting by an armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation. The condition of the battle along our front demonstrates the great value of these terms.

As it is probable the Austro-Hungarian white flag bearers would wish to confer upon the subject with the Allied command, it is probable that the response may not be immediate.

JUNKERS RALLY TO KAISER'S SUPPORT

Demand Continued Resistance—Bankers Urge Surrender.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Nov. 2.—The German Junkers are making a last desperate effort to save the Hohenzollerns and prolong the empire's resistance. The Prussian Upper House has unanimously proclaimed its fidelity to the ruling family, and the Conservative party officially expresses satisfaction with measures that have been taken to "mobilize all available resources for the final defense of the Fatherland."

This party demands that all negotiations be broken off immediately and that submarine warfare be renewed with the utmost severity.

The Leipzig Volks Zeitung says the Bavarian Premier, anticipating the abdication of Emperor Wilhelm, has notified Berlin that the Bavarian royal family will claim the German throne in the event of an abdication. The notorious Crown Prince Rupprecht, reputed to have killed his first wife by his brutality and known to have approved, if he did not actually order, numberless German atrocities in France, is the heir apparent to the Bavarian throne.

An Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Express says it is probable that the German Government will submit the armistice terms when they are received to the German people for acceptance or refusal.

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—German banking and commercial men, after a meeting, have declared their support of the Government's declaration in favor of acceptance of the Entente's armistice conditions, according to the German papers.

The declaration presents an argument against those who hope for an improvement of the situation from a continuance of the war and demands measures for facilitating peace, even if sacrifices are required.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Immediate peace is demanded in manifestos published by German Socialist newspapers, labor and Socialist organizations and feminist groups from throughout the empire. The last named groups in their statements declare the German women will take every means of opposing the continuation of the war.

ITALIAN MARINES FIGHTING IN ALBANIA

Brigade Occupies Corle and Takes 400 Prisoners.

ROME, Nov. 2.—The Italian forces landed in Albania several days ago were victorious. The Admiralty announces. A marine brigade with the Third Italian Army in Venetia yesterday captured 400 prisoners and occupied Corle, at the mouth of the Livenza. The Admiralty statement reads:

Italian marines have been landed near San Giovanni di Medua (Albania), and in cooperation with other forces are carrying out extensive operations along the Adriatic and behind the enemy lines in upper Albania.

A marine brigade took part in the advance of the Third Army, capturing 400 prisoners and twenty quick firing yesterday. The brigade occupied the port of Corle.

Groups of light cruisers are making offensive reconnaissances along the upper coast of the Adriatic.

COUNT ANDRASSY RESIGNS.

Author of Peace Plan to Wilson Out as Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Count Julius Andrássy, who became Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister on October 25, has resigned, according to a Zurich despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Count Julius Andrássy was appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister on October 25 in succession to Baron Burián. As Foreign Minister he addressed to the Washington Government a note on October 25 asking President Wilson to begin overtures on the subject of peace in behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government "without awaiting the result of other negotiations."

The following day Count Andrássy addressed a note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting the Secretary's intervention with President Wilson for an immediate armistice on all fronts and for the commencement of peace negotiations.

YANKEES ROUT FOE IN AN 8 MILE DRIVE

Continued from First Page.

way beyond Remunoy to Pese, a strong point almost seven miles beyond yesterday's starting point and two and a half miles north of Bayonneville, a strategic point known as the heart of the Freya Stellung.

To the north of the advancing Americans, who have broken through the German's strongest lines of resistance, including the Freya Stellung, which was shattered to-day, lies the so-called Meuse line—the enemy's last stronghold in this part of France.

The line in general follows the military crests and railways eastward from Hieson to Mettes, Sedan, Monzon, Montmedy and Longuey and south to Eain. The railway junctions in the regions of Montmedy and Longuey are already under the fire of the American big guns.

It is not believed that the Germans have an organized system of defenses between the American front and this Meuse line as they had the greatest confidence that the Freya, Krieheld and other lines could hold in spite of any attacks designed to break them. The so-called Meuse line has the advantage of important railroad junctions connecting it with the main lines direct from Germany by several routes.

Most of the physical condition and displayed better morale than is usually the case. They were fully cognizant of the fact that the Government had obtained an armistice. All appeared to realize that a breaking through by the Americans would result almost certainly in the capture of the German army on the western front.

Among the prisoners was one woman. She was in uniform, carried a gun and had secured for herself discipline and privations as the regular soldiers. Evidence received indicated that this was merely one of those instances in which a woman managed to get into the firing line to seek adventure and that the German Government is not beginning to use women in the battle zone.

In Keeping With Schedule.

The fact that the greatest advance was made in the center is due to the plans drawn up beforehand rather than to the troops of the German resistance on either wing. The advance was carried out in keeping with the schedule.

In the center La Doy Farm, about 12 1/2 miles from the starting point, was taken by 7 o'clock. It was defended by infantry, machine guns and some artillery. The Hazels Wood was cleared by 10 o'clock. Six prisoners were taken through at Le Chateau.

One mile northwest of the wood, was occupied at 10:15 and Remunoyville, about a mile northwest of Landreville, was taken at 11:30. The village of Inceville, on the southwest, was captured at 10 o'clock in the morning and shortly after noon Bayonneville, north of Remunoyville, was added to the list.

The advance through on this front the Americans shattered the last strongholds of the Krieheld positions to which the Germans had clung so precariously. The enemy's resistance was protected by wire entanglements, machine guns and artillery, but the light tanks leading the infantry moved forward and began to break up the enemy's position.

Considering the magnitude of the operation the American losses in yesterday's fighting were small. The reports indicate that the German casualties were unusually heavy.

Austrian forces on the German front in the Woerze region are entraining for Austria. It is reported here on the strength of statements by prisoners, the Americans have taken.

Gen. Pershing's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Continuing its attack west of the Meuse the American First Army made favorable progress early to-day. General Pershing reported in his morning communiqué, which follows:

November 2 (Morning).—The First Army continued its attack west of the Meuse this morning. The operation is progressing favorably.

The report for yesterday reads: November 1.—The First American Army continued its attack on the west bank of the Meuse in conjunction with the French Fourth Army on its left.

The perfect cooperation of all arms—infantry, artillery, airplanes and tanks—succeeded in overcoming and disorganizing the enemy's determined resistance and breaking up his counter attacks. Enemy divisions, rapidly brought up, were intermingled with units already in line in a vain attempt to stop our advance.

Our victorious troops have already taken and passed beyond St. Georges, Landreville, Chennery, Bayonneville, Remunoyville and Etanville (probably Andevanne) and Clercy-le-Grand.

Up to the present 3,002 prisoners have been counted, of whom 151 are officers.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Following are the official reports of operations in France and Belgium as issued by the several war offices:

BRITISH (NIGHT).—Determined local fighting continued throughout the day on the battle front south and east of Valenciennes. We made good progress northeast of Marsches and east and north of Preseau, capturing the hamlet of St. Hubert and the farms in that vicinity.

East of Valenciennes we hold the village of Marly and our advanced detachments have entered St. Saulve. In this operation we captured two tanks, which had been used by the enemy in unsuccessful counter attacks yesterday and took several hundred prisoners.

A successful minor operation took place this morning west of Landreville. We advanced our line and took a number of prisoners.

BRITISH (DAY).—The fighting yesterday south of Valenciennes was of a very severe nature and was continued until this morning.

The Seventeenth Corps, under Gen. Ferguson, and the Twenty-second Corps, under Gen. Godley, gained the high ground southeast of Valenciennes this morning, pressed forward and seized the village of Preseau.

To the north, the Canadian Corps, under Gen. Currie, after hard fighting on the outskirts of Valenciennes, have passed their troops through that town, which is wholly in our possession.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—Vigorous attacks yesterday and this morning by the Fourth Army on the Aisne front, in connection with the victorious efforts of the Americans between the Argonne Forest, have compelled the enemy to beat a retreat across the Argonne Forest. Our troops, smashing the enemy rear guards, who, by stubborn resistance, attempted to check our advance, made important progress along the whole front of the attack.

On the left we have taken Semuy and carried our lines as far as the south bank of the Ardennes Canal, which we have reached on a front of two kilometers, from Semuy to Neuville de Day.

Further south we have reached the outskirts of Les Alleux, where Champs and La Epiguis-Bols, after having captured Bois Vandy and the village of Bais, despite the enemy's resistance, which was particularly violent on the Aisne plateau, and the Croix-aux-Bois defile.

On the right Lougny and Primat fell into our hands. The latter place our troops, pushing beyond Champs, continued, despite the serious obstacle of the Argonne Forest, vigorously to pursue the enemy, who withdrew, abandoning considerable material.

German counter attacks, especially in the region of Semuy, were repulsed and enabled us to add several hundred to the number of our prisoners.

FRENCH (DAY).—The German attempt to retake the line has the attempted no reduction during the night on the Aisne front, except by their artillery. The French everywhere are in contact with the enemy.

The attack was resumed this morning. The number of prisoners captured has reached more than 1,400.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—Intense attacks by the British south of Valenciennes and by the Americans west of the Meuse brought the enemy only local gains of territory.

GERMAN (DAY).—A powerful artillery preparation preceded attacks carried out by the French and Americans for the purpose of securing an opening on the Aisne.

East of Recouvance we repulsed the enemy. On the heights northwest of Chateau Porcien we maintained our positions against severe attacks. The heights southwest of St. Pergeux changed hands several times in counter attacks. They remain in our possession.

On the heights west of the Aisne between La Selve and Herpy enemy attacks broke down. Here again we won in severe fighting a complete success over the French. East of La Selve the adversary was not able to reach our line anywhere owing to our effective fire. Near and west of St. Quentin-Petit we drove back the enemy from their line.

Enemy forces near Nanteuil and Ambly enabled him to reach temporarily the northern bank of the Aisne. Counter attacks drove him back to the southern bank.

The French on a broad front attacked on both sides of Vouziers, where the Germans broke down. The Aisne and Grand Pre, near Rilly we withdrew our advance posts to the northern bank of the Aisne.

Near Vouziers the enemy made a thrust over the Aisne to the heights on the eastern bank of the river. Attempts by our adversary to secure a break through at Le Chateau broke down. We brought him to a stand near Neuville-et-Day and Terton. Stealing attacks, repeated at various points six times by the enemy on both sides of Vouziers also broke down.

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movement was carried out unnoticed during the night. The enemy followed and stood in the evening east of Desnoye and west of the Scheldt in fighting touch with our advanced posts.

There were strong attacks by the British south of Valenciennes. Near Aulnoye the enemy forced his way into our lines thrust forward on the southern border of Valenciennes in the direction of Desnoye, just beyond Preseau.

YANKS IN FLANDERS WIN VICIOUS FIGHT

Wood Thronged With Machine Guns Is Carried.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN FLANDERS, Nov. 2.—The fighting which one American detachment encountered yesterday at Spitalbosch, southeast of Wavreghem, in Belgium, was probably the hardest it has experienced in the month it has been in France.

This unit of Westerners had come from a section of the line where it had been some bitter engagements, but the Major who was leading a battalion which was flanking the wood on the north and who was wounded, told the Associated Press that the early stages of the battle yesterday were heavier than anything his men had been through.

This forest, which covers a considerable tract was literally a net work of barbed wire entanglements, among which there were great numbers of machine gun nests dominating the American line in front of it.

The Germans evidently had been expecting an attack for as soon as the drive began many of the little houses along the line sprang into flames set by the Boche and the whole district was lighted brilliantly.

The attack was begun in the darkest hour before dawn and by firing three homesteads the Germans threw the advancing troops out in bold relief, which enabled the machine gunners to operate freely.

At the same time the German artillery put down a terrific barrage, which continued for hours. Straight through this blaze of light the Yankees charged a break through at Le Chateau.

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were still living in houses which the Germans had seized for machine gun posts, and while the graycoats were sending streams of bullets from the upper windows and loopholes in the roofs the captives were below in terror waiting for they knew not what. Every precaution was taken by the Americans to spare these unfortunate people. The houses were surrounded and the Germans taken prisoner or killed.

The wood was taken after several hours of fierce fighting and all the Germans cleared out. As the day progressed the going became easier, but this American division never will forget the first hour of that battle.

CANADIANS FIRST TO ENTER VALENCIENNES

City Enveloped; Maubeuge and Mons Threatened.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Valenciennes, the French city which for the last two weeks has been enveloped on three sides by the allied troops, was entered to-day by Canadian troops, while others of the Allies occupied the strong military positions on the two sides of the city. The despatches contain no mention of fighting other than of a desultory nature in the city itself, which leads to the belief that the Germans were forced out of the town by the enveloping movements on the north and south. Field Marshal Haig's men, it is believed, drove in their wedges so that the enemy, with his communications in the rear threatened, was forced to withdraw.

The capture of Valenciennes is important from a military point of view; not so much for what the city itself offers as for the fact that it has been the centre of a vast area where the enemy will now be forced to evacuate. North of the city the British have turned the line of the Scheldt, which means that Maubeuge and Mons will soon become untenable for the enemy.

Maubeuge is a strongly fortified centre that long has been an objective of the allied forces. Mons, just over the line in Belgium, is of sacred and terrible memory to the British; for it was there in 1914 that their brave but homely outnumbered "contemptible little army" threw itself into the pathway of the first great German rush into France.

So terrible were the British losses there in the first days of the war that Britons have since longed for the day that their flag might once more float over the field where so many of their fellows, in the face of terrible odds, laid down their lives that the Kaiser's hordes might be halted temporarily until Joffre and his police could prepare to resist the blow that was aimed to crush France.

North of Valenciennes the British have loosened the German hold on Tournai, on the Scheldt, while to the south British and American units have hammered the enemy in and around Le Queuxoy until the evacuation of that city is not already accomplished, will be but a matter of days, perhaps hours. By pushing through Valenciennes and the territory to the south the British have flanked the German position in the Normal forest, which has been a great natural bastion in enabling them to maintain their hold on all this area.

This forest is the main defence of Maubeuge and Mons and now that it is almost enveloped the Germans will either be compelled to retire or suffer heavy losses if they attempt to maintain their hold on the territory from Ghent southward to the Aisne River. It is regarded as likely that the enemy will soon be forced to retreat to his next natural line of defence, that of Antwerp, Namur and Metz.

Belgium, on a front of approximately fourteen miles along the Scheldt south of Ghent, the Allies, including some American troops, are making steady progress despite the unfavorable terrain and a determined resistance. The Allies are steadily pushing eastward along this whole front, making the German hold on Ghent more and more uncertain.

While the British, Belgians, French and Americans were continuing their successes on the front from Le Queuxoy northward to the neighborhood of Ghent, the French armies under Gen. Duguesne made progress between the Aisne River and the Argonne Forest, where they are carrying out an offensive movement in conjunction with the American Gen. Liggett's army further to the east.

Advancing northward from Orlay and Beaurepaire, and eastward from the Aisne, Gen. Gouraud's men have increased their hold on the great wooded spur area northwest of Grand Pre. Some of Gouraud's men have reached the spur of the Aisne River east of Primat, while others, advancing eastward from the river, have reached and occupied the villages of Rully-aux-Bois, Sommy and Vongny, north of Vouziers, and Falaize, southeast of that city.